

OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
EXAMINATIONS AND TESTS SECTION

Examen de traductores de español
TERCERA PRUEBA
(Duración: 1 hora 30 minutos)

INSTRUCCIONES

SAMPLE

Traduzca al español uno de los textos adjuntos con la mayor exactitud posible, con un estilo claro y correcto, y observando todas las reglas de ortografía y puntuación pertinentes. Límitese a una versión de cada palabra o frase, sin presentar posibles alternativas.

Escriba en una sola cara del papel, renglón por medio, y deje margen al lado izquierdo.

Indique en la esquina superior derecha del cuadernillo de examen el texto especializado que ha escogido (económico, jurídico o científico)

**This sample is provided only for
reference.
Final examination may vary in
style and requirements**

ECONOMIC

The trade deficit of the United States has a role in predicting the future current account deficit, since the former must be financed in some interest-bearing form, thereby increasing net factor payments to non-US nationals. Suppose the United States were to suddenly reduce imports and increase exports by an amount so large that trade were suddenly balanced. The country would still run a current account deficit because of past current account deficits and their cumulative effect on net factor payments. Another issue to consider is the role of investment valuation abroad; frequently the value of American investments abroad increases faster than investments held in the United States. This, rather than seignorage, is a tremendous boon to American affluence, since it causes the net international investment position to increase much more slowly than the cummulation of current account deficits would lead one to suppose.

From a basic national income and product accounting perspective, it's almost tautological to say the current account and the government budget deficits are twins, since the current account deficit may be defined as the shortfall between domestic savings and domestic investment. If the government is running a deficit, then contrives to run a surplus, it logically follows that the saving rate has increased; the funds heretofore tied up in government dissaving will hereafter be available to replace foreign funds.

For most of the last thirty years the internal and external deficits have been out of synch; no one expects them to be exactly the same, but one might suppose they would tend to move in the same direction. They don't. When the United States moved to an internal deficit, it also moved to a structural current account deficit, which might not be immediately obvious because of the artificial barriers to the dollar's real exchange rate correction.

LEGAL

The reasonable accommodation mandate applies to the termination of a lease just as it does to the terms and conditions of a lease. A housing provider cannot deny a housing opportunity because of characteristics or behavior related solely to the person's disability, and is required to make reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices, or services, when such accommodations are necessary to afford such a person equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling. In the context of eviction, this means that even when a tenant without a disability would legitimately be subject to eviction, a landlord cannot necessarily evict a tenant with a disability solely because of behavior related to the tenant's disability. If it is possible for a landlord to alter its policies and rules so that a tenant with a disability can remain in a unit, and is not unduly burdensome, the landlord must make the accommodation and preserve the tenancy.

The reasonable accommodation mandate applies to any dwelling, regardless of whether it is federally subsidized or not. However, housing that has been developed with assistance from the Ministry of Housing will also have an obligation to provide such accommodations. While the substantive standard is the same under both statutes, a recipient of federal funds also risks having those funds terminated for failure to accommodate an applicant or resident with a disability. Landlords who have no connection to federal funds other than the acceptance of a housing choice voucher as partial payment of a tenant's rent are not subject to Section 504.

Public and subsidized housing regulations may also require such landlords to comply with a number of procedural protections prior to eviction, but compliance with these is not a substitute for providing a reasonable accommodation when requested to do so. If applicable regulations require an informal or formal grievance hearing prior to termination, such hearings can be a useful point at which to request an accommodation.

SCIENTIFIC/TECHNICAL

Weighting is generally used in survey analysis to compensate for patterns of nonresponse that might bias results. The interviewed sample of all adults was weighted to match national parameters for sex, age, education, race, and region. These parameters came from a special analysis that included all households in the country that had a telephone.

Weighting was accomplished using a special iterative sample weighting computer program that simultaneously balances the distributions of all variables using a statistical technique called the Deming algorithm. Weights were trimmed to prevent individual interviews from having too much influence on the final results. The use of these weights in statistical analysis ensures that the demographic characteristics of the sample closely approximate the demographic characteristics of the national population.

The survey's margin of error is the largest 95% confidence interval for any estimated proportion based on the total sample -the one around 50%. For example, the margin of error for the entire sample is $\pm 2.3\%$. This means that in 95 out every 100 samples drawn using the same methodology, estimated proportions based on the entire sample will be no more than 2.3 percentage points away from their true values in the population.

It is important to remember that sampling fluctuations are only one possible source of error in a survey estimate. Other sources, such as respondent selection bias, questionnaire wording and reporting inaccuracy, may contribute additional errors of greater or lesser magnitude.

The response rate estimates the fraction of all eligible respondents in the sample that were ultimately interviewed.